AR A-YOUR DAILY IMINGUE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1881.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE INEXPLICABLE DELAY

WHY NOTHING IS DONE IN THE EAST.

A POPULAR PROTEST.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

Sin: Froude's History of England, volume II., chapter viii., on the Irish Rebellion, contains some strange lessens. It seems that in 1534 the Earl of Kildare raised the standard of rebellion in Ireland, murdering and terrorizing all those who were loyal to Henry VIII. and to England. Heary VIII. appointed his old servant Skeffingten to the command of the forces which were to be sent from England to Ireland to suppress the rebell on. I quote from Fronde:

rebett on. I quote from Fronde:

"If Skeffingten could set out on the instant, the Caste might be saved and Duttin recovered. But Skeffington, who was too old for his work, had beered over his preparations and was not ready, and the delay would have been fatal except for the Earl of Ornord, inow our Lyon, McCiellanj. On the arrival of the news, Ormond collected his people and invaded Kildare, and so saved the English authority in that part of itel and." [So Lyon has now done in kinsouri, and McChellan in Virginia.]

"The slope of Dublin was opened by Kildare. If the deputy Skeffington would only arrive! Each hour he was looked for, yet through these priceless days no was lottering at Beaumaris (Washington). From the fatality which has forever hausted the dealings of English statesmen with Ireland, an old man, pat work, weak in health, and with all the moral deficiencies of a failing constitution, had been calected to encounter a carperous rebellion. The insurrection had broken out in June, yet it was the 4th of October. The ships were loaded, the horses were chercies of a failing constitution, had been relected to encounter a capyerous rebellion. The insurrection had broken out in June, yet it was the 4th of October. The ships were loaded, the horses were on board, and are sievening from confinement. So now our soldiers on the Potomac are siekening from moral coefinement.] The wind was fair, yet Skeffington was still 'not ready.' All would have been lost but for Ormond. . . And row at length, on the l4th of October, the English anchors were inally raised, the fiest crossed the Chainel, but Skeffington resolved that, for binsell, he would not rick the attempt to land. Breston, his lieutenant, did it, and entered Dublin. After a week of trilling, Skeffington consented to follow Breston to Dublin. There he lay down for the Winter, leaving the Earl of Kildare andicturbed, who sacked and burned all the villages around Dualin. Yet neither the insults of the rebels not the entreaties of the inantitants could move the imperturbable Skeffington. He lay still within the clay walls. . The soldiers were cager for employment, but Skeffington refused to give his officers on opportunity for distinction in which he did not chare. . In these delays, and wint this estentation of imbeedity, the Winter passed away. The army, lying idle in Dublin, grew disorganized, and an impression spread abroad that theory, ofter all, intended to return to the old policy, and to pardon the rebal Kildare, and to restore han to power. The deputy's recall was urged upon the King, but he refused to passe an affort upon an old servant.

The Irish rebellion was finally suppressed, not by the skill of Skeffington, but by the prepon-

by the skill of Skefington, but by the prepou-derating forces of England, and the activity of Ormond and other young loyal leaders. It was suppressed after an immease destruction of proporty, and with numberless evils, all of which would have been prevented but for the inactivity of Skeffington. History accuses him of all the crimes perpetrated by the rebels, who had plenty of time left them to spread havor and desolute the country.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A STUDENT OF HISTORY. IN WHOSE NAME?

Sin: Is there anything pertinent to the state of things in Virginia in the reply of Ventidius to Silius, when the latter urged him to pursue the Parthians while his "bword was warm," and so gain the approval of his

Better to leave undone, then by our deeds acquire too high a fame, when him we serve a away. Who does? I the wars more than his captain can, Becomes his captain's captain; and assimilation. The soldier's virtue, rather makes choice of loss, I han gajo which darkens him."

For the whole text, see Authony and Cleopatra, Act III. Scene 1. Ventidius tells Siius that he could do Anthony more good, but it would offend him, and thereis his performance would perish. Siling answers that Ventidius " has that without the which a soldier | rectly appreciated. and his sword, grants scarce distinction," and asks

"I it humbly signify what to his name,
we have effected;
How with his bancers and his well-peld ranks,
The ma'er yet beaten horse of Parthis,
We have paded out of the field."

If the Rebels could only be licked out of Virginia, in the name of Secretary ---, or ---, it might perhaps he done by the 20th. New-York, July 16, 1861.

THE REASON WHY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I have read with sympathy and admiration your comments on the campaign. Allow me a few First, Congress has voted 500,000 men, and \$500.

e60,000. Second, There will be no compromise with rebols;

and yet thete will be no great buttle. How can this come to pass ? I will tell your 1. There are men in the Cabinet who would not re-

face the next Presidency. Neither would they refuse the votes of the South after "reconstruction." 2. They want no great battles-no heroes-no "Old Zacha;" and yet they dare not get out of the war by

compromise with rebels. I cannot believe a man among them would so hundlinte his country. 3. How then i Call 500,000 men and \$500,000,000. Rice on the crest of the War wave! Congress will vote it all, and more, not to be outdone.

4. The traitors seeing the President, Congress and people united and resolved to crush them, must sue for peace. But no peace can be given to traitors! What else? The columns will march on Winchester, Manassas, Richmond, Norfolk, and Memphis, with forces so overwhelming as to demonstrate the folly of

5. Instead of capturing the rebel forces, Napoleon like, in detail, a door will everywhere be left open for retreat from Harper's Ferry, Managens and Richmond. notif the rank and file become disheart ned, and desert. eaving the rebel chiefs without men, to fly for their lives to foreign lands.

6. Thus will diplomacy and strategy have wen the victory, and not the heroes, and the diplomats and civilians will, as they fancy, bear off the honors! We

This is my plau of the campaign. In its execution, Gen. Scott agreat courson will be made at once the bastrament and the scape goat.

Mark you, I do not wholly condemn it, nor ascribe

Rentirely to selfish motives. True, it is not exactly what the loyal heart of the country beats for. It is not what the heroes in buttons and the brave volunteers pant for, It will, I fear, only postpone certain questions to a less convenient solution; but it will stop bloodshed now, and it may be that the sublime uprising will of itself teach the South wisdom, without a more effective display of its terrible power. It has already tanglet the nations a lesson worth ten times its cost; and whether this treason be cruebed at a blow such as the world will never forget, or whether by a slow process the leaders be driven from the country, one thing pe is established in the face of all mankind-The Great Republic stands! Not an Office-Seeker.

THE WEST AND THE WAR. De Editor of The N. V. Tribene.
The sentiment of the Union men of Indiana, and of the entire West, and no doubt of the entire North, barmonizes with the teachings of THE TRIBUNE, seek-ing to make this war for the Union brief, vigorous, and victorious for the cause of the Government and Free-

Many of the first men of the State are decidedly provoked at what appears to be tardiness and lack of executive energy, on the part of those who centrol our national military operations. They also condemn, in vigorous terms, the retention in material positions of men destitute of merit and experience, and some even unreliable in regard to patriotism and common honesty. Hundreds are duly asking, "Where is Gen. Wool? Why is he not in a position to give the nation the benefit of his military skill and experience?" Our young men of the West bave left the ax and the plow, and rushed to the noble strife as they would move in pro-

cession to a carnival Not one of them has asked, in a spirit of selfishnese, What shall I have for all this? Shall I be promoted a captaincy?" Daily, all over the Hoosier State, are heard the shrill and stirring music of fife and drum, and young men of robust frame and stalwart arms are contautly coming with a bandle of "duds," or a carpetsack, and hurrying on to some one of our camps. Indiana is good for one hundred thousand velonteers, and the world has not their superiors. Look at Lew. Wallace and his men; look at the scouts of which poor Hollenback was one (be was the writer's pupil, and a braver men never mounted a seed or drew sword in battle), and who made a modern Thermopylie the other day in Virginia. The West, doubt it not, is eager for the fray. We have traitors among us, tob, but they are harmless. The cry here is (with your eloquent Washington correspondent), On to Richmond-on to Memphis, now; in Autumn, on to the Crescent City. Let rebellion be specify crushed out. Hoosien.
Anderson, Ind., July 13, 1861.

THE GERMAN VIEW OF THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

GOTHA, June 29, 1861. One of the most interesting questions to Americans at home, just now, is: " What is thought of our struggle, abroad ?" What view is taken of our difficulties by those whose sympathics cannot be very strong, either way, and who may therefore be considered as tolerably impartial speciators? Not that the answer is particularly important to us: for even an armed intervention in favor of the Rebels could only prolong the result, not change its character. But, we rea-onably think, so important a crisis in our history-in fact, the last necessary test to determine the soundness of our Republican systemcannot be contemplated with indifference, even in monarchical Europe. In times of trial a na-

The American who comes hither, fresh from the sublime excitements of the loyal States, may at first consider that the interest manifested is rather lukewarm than otherwise. Unless his nationality be known, he may perhaps travel for days without bearing the subject mentioned. On the Rhine he will find the usual company of tourists, injecting the ruins on either side, from the steamer's deck; at the watering-places, the same accustomed crowd of invalids, inchionables and sharpers. The great struggle which convulses the ruling power of one half the world sends no wave to agitate the smoothness of this summer

It is not here, however, that one should seek for interest. Among the men of real intelligence and cultivation, there is no lack of it, while the industrial classes, especially in those towns which rely mainly in the American trade, feel the interruption of their business in the most palpable form. Notwithstanding Germany is at this moment occupied with important home questionsthat the menace (real or supposed) of a neighboring power is teaching her to seek her coveted consolidation and unity by more gradual and practical paths than heretofore-she is still awake and alert as to what is going on in the other hemisphere. All the peculiar features of the struggle may not be understood, but it has been watched, from its inception, by all intelligent men, and its general character is, I think, cor-

During the last four weeks I have traversed Belgum, the Rhine, and a considerable portion of Middle Germany, including Franconia and the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. I have sedulously read every German newspaper I could find, have taken every opportunity to converse upon the one (to me) absorbing topic, and it is with the most earnest satisfaction I now declare, that I have found but one opinion among all classesthat the rebellion is utterly atrocious in its character, and that the Government must triumph, because it has both might and right on its side! Among others whom I have met, I have heard this expression from the lips of a distinguished reigning Prince, and I have no doubt that the overwhelming sentiment of the German people on the subject is expressed therein. The Reactionists, I was informed in Frankfort, had been jubilant during the Winter at the prospect of a dissolution of the Union; but since the recent loyal uprising of our People, they keep quiet. The sympathy for our Government, in Germany, I may remark, is not necessarily given on account of our form of Government. On the contrary, the Liberals here de idealy prefer a constitutional Monarchy; but even those who go so far as to say that are should he better off by making a change in this direction, do not hesitate an instant in their denunciation of the Rebellion.

Here, there is an abhorrence of Slavery among all clarses—an abhorrence so much the more sincere than that of England, because, except to a very small extent, there are no material interests to counteract it. The conscience of Germany does not wholly lie in her pocket. No doubt, the patriotic stand which our German citizens have taken, especially in the West, contributes to the sympathy for our cause. Even those who condemocd Hecker, Schurz, Börnstein, and others, as rebels at home, are now proud to see them fighting so gallantly on the side of Law and Order, in the land of their adoption. There is also a large class here who profess the old Latin maxim of quieta non morere, to whom all rebellions, whether against Republics or Despotisms, are inimical, because they consider the principle of Rebellion a contagious disease, which may at applications and equivocating explanations, in order to any mement become epidemic. Whatever the various causes may be, which have contributed to the sent ment in our favor, you may be sure of one thing-that the heart and soul of Germany are cordially with us, and that she desires, as she fully expects, our triumph.

Meanwhile, the disturbance in our trade has caused some suffering among the manufacturing classes. Many establishments, both in Prussia, the Saxon Principalities and Bavaria, have been obliged to discharge a great number of their workmen, on account of the falling off in their American orders. Here, in Thuringis, there

exclusively for America, which are now altogether suspended. I shall suggest to their owners the production of miniature drums, trumpets, flags, gibbets for traitors, Fort Sumters, Harper's Ferries, &c., which I think would find a good demand among our children.

On my way hither, I called upon the Americar Consul in a large and important city. The official was awaiting his successor, who had not yet arrived. Although a Northern man, he was at heart a traitor to the Government. "I do not justify Secession," said he, "but I am opposed to Coercion, and I believe that this war has injured our country for five hundred years to come." I had no patience to reply coolly to such wicked nonsense. "Opposed to Secession, yet opposed to Coercion!" Great Heaven! It seemed a hundred years since I had heard such words before. The gulf of centuries (morally) divides us from that idiotic gabble of last Wintor. No wonder the professed neutrality of Kentucky excites wonderment here. Many of our good American fellow-citizens have no very flattering idea of European Governments, but they would find it difficult to pick out any such instances of mingled meanness and treachery in European history as that to which the proud Border State has descended.

Of course, the Americans abroad (unless they happen to be doubtful rebels who have come over to insure their safety), follow with the intensest interest the course of events. For my part, nothing could reconcile me to the absence from my native land at such a time, except the conviction that the Right is sure to triumph-a conviction which is strengthened by each succeeding mail from home. I find it difficult, however, to convince my German friends that the rebels will fight. The general impression, here, is that they will yield before the overwhelming force opposed to them, without striking a blow. They cannot comprehend the more than Chinese vanity of the cotton-planters, nor their blindness with regard to the Northern character. They see the institution of Slavery only as it affects the slave, and do not appreciate its fatal reaction upon the nature of

the slave-owner.

With regard to the position of E-gland, the sentiment here partakes both of surprise and disgust. England is just now unpopular in Germany, for a variety of causes, and the view. which I see is expressed by a few American newspapers, that Louis Napoleon is secretly working to bring her into difficulty, is shared by many persons here. L. N., however, is the German bete noire, and they suspect his agency in any complication which they cannot immediately unravel. Whether this be so or not, is eventually of little consequence to us. Our course is simply to say to all other nations, with regard to our present conflict: "Gare à qui la touche!"

I shall keep you informed, from time to time upon the state of opinion here, so far as I can ascertain it.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Various Interesting Facts. Correspondence of The N. Y. Pribuse.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1861. The heads of Department cling as tensciously to the Secession clerks in the Departments as though members and Senators had not been orging good men and true for the last three months, without avail. When compelled to part with them, not by the solicitations of loyal men, but by the actual departure of the traitors to join the Confederate armies, they do it with raince tance and objargation. A certain high official in one of the Departments was recently informed by one of these traitors of his determination to leave for Richmond, whereupon the official, after warm expostulation, said: "Mr. ——if I were well enough acquainted with you, I would tell you you were a d-d fool." The clark left, and is now with the Confederates.

Two days ago a gentleman called on a lady whose husband and son are in the Treasury Department. A had in the room had a miniature gun with which he was playing, and the caller, thinking to " draw out the juvenile, remarked: "Well, my little man, I sup pose you could shoot a Secessionist with your gun. The mother replied with great warmth: " No, be can t this house." The husband and other son are still pensioned upon the Government, on the plea that "the public business would suffer" if their places were given to new men.

The Secessionists seem to be blinded by a spirit of impotent rage. An officer informed me yesterday that was called upon by two ladies, who desired passes o visit Alexandria. He inquired of the one who made the request if she desired it for herself, and was told in reply that she did not, but wished it for the lady who accompanied her. "Why, then, does not the lady herself ank for the pass?" said the officer. Upon this, the "lady" answered for herself, that she would scorn to nek for it," and ponred out a torrent of abuse, such as only an irate female can. When she had exhausted herself, the officer composedly replied that "he had been reared and had lived in a section where great re spect was paid to the sex, but he must onfess that his ideas of what was due to the ladies had received a great shock."

The spirit shown by this "lady" is the same as that hown by the "ladies" in Alexandria. They etay shut up in their houses, but as soldiers of the Union pass they actually spit upon them from their windows! The Secession mania seems to convert the women into spiteful furies, and the men into thieves

The letters of applicants for various offices reveal singular idiosyncrasics. One writes: "Sir, you will discover that I have not second yet, but if you don't give me a situation soon my clothes will secode from off my back, and I shall be as naked as a buzzard." Another, if he gets a place, proposes "to repay the favor out of the proceeds of his first great invention," etc., etc.

The tears and entreaties of women sometimes prove effectual as in the notorious case of Col. Emory. 1 believe that the Secretary of War not only finally opsoced the permission to withdraw his resignation in the ist instance, but also his recent reluctatement and promotion. But such influence as I have indicated above was effectual in another quarter. In all the attempted viodications of Emory, that published in a communication to THE TRIBUNE and others, I have seen no satis factory explanation of the circumstances attending his resignations left in the hands of two or three parties. The vague statement that he "was prompted by priin his case. His family influence, however, is strong. and Republican Senators are besieged by entreaties and

ecure his confirmation. Separor Wilson, the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, is desirous to see justice done not only in this but in the case of other appointments. He ably defended on the floor of the Senate yesterday the restriction reported by his Committee on the aids to Brigadiers and Major-Generals. The bill as reported requires their appointment " from the regular live of the army or from the enrolled volunteers," and gives three to each Major-General and two to each Brigadier. Some opposition was made to this feature, whereupon the Senator replied that "for his own part be would much prefer that they should be restricted to the regular line of the army, for he didn't wish to have American orders. Here, in Thuringia, there any more such sights as that recently exhibited of a are numerous manufactories of children's toys, staff, elegantly dressed, making a most soldierly ap-

pearance, but on the sound of the enemy'aguns incontinently betaking themselves to flight."

Gen. Jim Lane, of Kausas, made a telling speech on the occasion of the precentation by Senator Foote of the certificate of Gov. Robinson, appointing Stanton his successor. From previous accounts of Lone I had been led to expect anything rather than the finished and elegantly turned sentences in which he remarked upon it. The most elaborate efforts of Samner could not exceed the floish of his remarks, and for terseness I have seldom heard their equal. His voice and manner, too. while reminding one of the lion-hearted Borderer, were well suited to the dignified presence in which he spoke. The case in question stands as follows: Gen. Lane has received from the Secretary of War authority to organize and equip a Brigade in Kansas, and also an timation that he will be appointed to the command. But he has not accepted the nomination, and holds no commission. Under these circumstances, the action of the Governor is rather premature, and shows an undignified baste to get rid of a political rival. The Senator indicated the cour e which he should take, in these words, which I commend to the attention of all Brigadiers appointed or to be appointed during this war:
"When the Brigade is full, if the men shall express a desire that I should command them then I shall accept the command, for, with all deference to other gentlemen on this fleor, I have always believed that, in order that our volunteer regiments should be fought as they are capable of being fought, they should have command ing officers who possess their confidence."

Men who have the ability to command do not need o come on to Washington, or should not need to inintrigue and use back-stairs influence, or come whining, having been repudiated by the people of their own States, and soliciting a Brigadier's commission as plaster to cover their wounds. The precedents of antiquity have been exhausted, and more disgraceful nes originated, in making the military appointments the last three menths. I thank Heaven that we have man at the head of the Military Committee in the Senate who will scrutinize them closely.

Diogenes Lacrius relates that the Athenians, having appointed several important generals, Antisthenes moved in the public Assembly that a law should be passed declaring all the jackasses in Athens horses; and when the people reproached him for thus trilling with decorum, he replied that it was "just as possible to make horses out of jackasses by law, as generals out of incompetent civilians." race among politicians for generalship makes the wit of the Athenian peculiarly apropos. The Sulten Osmar once appointed a gardener, whose dexterity in planting cabbages attracted his notice, Viceroy of Cyprus; and a certain Pope bestowed a Cardinal's hat upon a servant who had been attentive to his monkey. Those who are familiar with the military appointment will not need that the particular moral or tale which these anecdotes are designed to point should be related. All other appointments are respectable, by virtue of precedent, at least, but for the promotion of Emory I can find no precedent in ancient or modern history.

A lady recently from Charlestown, Va., states that short time since a military company was enrolled in that town, but on organizing they found that each one wanted to be an officer, and the company thereupon disbanded. She also says that when a regiment was drafted for the Virginia army, on the day appointed for their assembling only 15 appeared. In your statement in to-days TRIBUNE, of the bounty offered to three months men recolleting, you say that \$30 is to be given to each man so calisting, and \$10 to each one of an entire company so enlisting. These are not the entire provisions of the amendment proposed by Hon. John Covode. He also proposes to give \$50 to each man of an entire regiment of three months' men reenlisting.

HAS THE ELOCKADE OF THE CHESAPFAKE BEEN

HAS THE ELOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE BEEN BROKEN BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS?

The British Consul at Richmond has laid before the British Minister, Lord Lyons, official, documents respecting recent cases where the blockade of the Chesapeake had been broken by private individuals by permission of the Government. It appears, from the alleged facts communicated by the British Consul, that passes have been issued by Gen. Butler, permitting private individuals and vessels to pass through the blockade. Copies of these passes, purporting to bear Gen Butler's signature, were taken from the parties, and are among the documents communicated.

Lord Lyons, it is understood, has called the attention of the Government to these facts, and requests an explanation. The questions myolved are of the highest importance. It appears that the British agents at the several ports at the South are keeping a most vigilant watch respecting the blockaded ports, and intend to give us trouble whenever any pretext or opportunity may occur.

may occur. LETTER OF SECRETARY CAMERON TO ALEXANDER

CUMMINGS.

The following letter from Secretary Cameron appointing Al-xander Cummings Government Agent at New-York, shows who is responsible for some of the army jobs at your jie. York, shows thy: jobs at your vity: WAR DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1861

WAR DEFARTMENT, April 21, 1861.

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, esq.

Sint This department needs at this moment an intelligent, experienced, and energetic men on whom it can rely, to asalst it pushing forward troops, animunitions and supplies.

You are acquainted with the internal arrangement and connections of the railroads to Pennsylvanias, over which, for the present, they will have to come; and while I am away that you private affairs may demand your time. I am sure your patriotian will have no read a large loss to come; private affairs may demand your time, I am sure your particular will induce you to aid me, even at some loss to yourself.

With this view I will thank you, in consultation with the affeirs of the Army and Navy, to assist in settic, vessels of at ranging with the railroad compaties for the accommodation on the troops as fast as they are ready to meant to their destination and also to assist them in making purchases or either arrangements, and to commonicate, at the earliest possible moment any information of crivice to this department.

Very respectfully,

Very re-preffully, SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

PROU MISSOURI.

Suppression of a Secession Newspaper by Order of Gen. Lyon-Col. Michella Proclamation - Indignation of the Trais tors-Purchase of Horses for the Goverument-Motive of the Present Outbreak in Missouri-Programme of the State Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Sr. Louis, Friday, July 12-5 p. m. For several months The Missouri State Journal, at avowed Secession sheet, has been issued in this city, endeavoring to excite the people to armed rebellion against the Government, and publishing the most glaring falseloods in regard to affars in Missouri, which have been widely copied throughout the South. At last, the treasonable publication has been summari ly, and very properly, suppressed, by order of Gen.
Lyon. This morning, a detachment of Home Guards
surrounded the office, and removed the forms and other newspaper publishing materials to the Turners Hall. The following account of the affair is given by this evening's News:

Hall. The following account of the allair is given by this evening a New 1:

About to clock the menning a company of Home Guards, belonging to Cell McNodle Legim in marched to the office of The Shadedonesed, on this, between Third and Fourth street, and saided the world had dily forms of that paper. The teops, finding on their arrival at the excludingment that the norming shifting was being raylly printed proceeded to the press foom, a opped the world, toos possession of the copies of the paper shifting was also called in the paper. It is present that the horizon. A quantity of white paper, I be used to remine a furniture explained and experience, was not leaved to the public the morning. The whole features appears to have been conducted very quited for the form was higher, thoughout the horizon. The whole features appears to have been conducted very quited for the standard water the paper was opproved in obscileren to order received from washington, though we know nothing of this beyond mere from washington, though we know nothing of this beyond mere from washing to the shorter as they had evening, sooted a plinted notice as out the shreeter expected in the shreeter and the first paper had not our own about the shreeter and the first paper had not our own a form the shreeter of the January and papers and about the cloud of the standard papers and the standard papers and the paper and paper with the first paper and papers and appears and a paper and paper until the arrival of Cen Frement, who, so toped, would promptly research two did not was could promptly research two did not was could promptly research the scale what had been asyred as no first paper until the arrival of Cen Frement, who, so toped, would promptly research two did not was could promptly research the scale had a how have one of the paper until the arrival of Cen Frement, who, so toped, would promptly research the scale had been asyred as no one of the paper until the arrival of Cen Frement, who, so toped, would promptly research the scale had rescued the order that had been extend upon also. The crowd thereupon dispersed.

A report was elevalized, early this morning, that the Home Goard, after secuting the former f. He blate boursed, proceeded to the Post-Ordice for the purpose of setting any copies of the paper that had been malled. Upon imputing at the Post Office, we learn that the story is without foundation; no such visit having

The following is the order of ampension scut by Col. McNell to Mr. Niedner, referred to by Mr. Turker; its Mr. Niedner, referred to Mr. Niedner, its Mr. Under an order from Brigador-tica. Lyon, commanding the forces of the United States, within the State of Missouri, I am directed to prevent the further issue of a mewspaper, published by you in the City of St. Lone, called The State Junual, and to use such force as may be necessary for the State Junual, and to use such force as may be necessary for the state Junual, and to use such force as may be necessary for that purpose.

I hereby notify you that the further publication of the newspaper aferesaid will not be permitted, and if attempted by you,
I shall not hashiate to assume the gravest responsibility, and to
use the whole force at my command to enforce the law.

The ordinary beginess of your printing establishment will not

be interrupted unless it shall be pervetted to treasonable purposes.

Respectfully JOHN M'NEIL Colonel 20 Regiment, Com. U. S. R. G.

m. Montre Niedner, esq., publisher state Journal.

IX TON UNLESSED BITTERS

To Moritz Nizdores, e.g., publisher state Journal.

This is the era of proclamations and Col. McNeil

The Moritz Nizdeer, esq., publisher state Journal.

This is the era of proclamations and Col. McNeil has embraced the opportunity to issue the subjoined:

Headquarters & S. Rimshay Gorre, S. Eight Cours, S.

these reasons, and to the end that the aid and comfort s For these reasons, and to the end that the and and commer-rendered to the essentiae of the Government may be withheld, and the public peace premoted, I have, by cover of Gou. Lyon, commanding the forces of the third has on in Missing, sup-present the publication of The Missouri State Journal for the present.

Its further publication will be prohibited as long as the public peace and safety may require it. IOHN McNEIL.

Col. 3d Reg., Com. U. S. Reserve Corps.

The Journal Issues an extra, from which I extract

the following paragraph. The assumption of credit for Mr. Tucker, because he did not see fit to oppose the military power of the Government, is peculiarly

refreshing:

This morning the compositors were at work, ready and willing to perform the extra labor necessary to the i see of the paper in due time but Mr. Tocker, having been neclified that all the armed force in the city would be used to prevent asid sense immediately decided to take nesses whatever to produce any collision between the Federal troops and the people, thereby giving practical proof of his previous declarations as a law-childing citizen. All honer to Mr. Tucker, the brave, loyal and tree American citizen, who had taker his own material interest about thus softer, than innocent blood should flow for a fourth time is our streets.

The affair has caused a good deal of excitement among the traitors, who are gathered in knots upon the street corners, very eloquently denouncing the "military despotism." About two hundred people are congregated around The Journal office; but no outbreak has yet occurred. The loyal citizens are all gratified that the organ of treason is suppressed by the strong arm. They have demanded it for weeks, and it is no time to stand upon nice technicalities.

I have just returned from a ride to the race-course, three miles west of the city, in company with Major J. M'Kinstrie, Quarte master for the Department of the West. The inspection of horses and mules, being purchased for the Government, for transportation in souri, and for the 1st Illinois Brigade at Cairo, is going on there daily. The animals are supplied by contract, at \$119 each, that being the lowest bid put in. No borses are received less than 15; bands high, and they are carefully inspected as to age, soundness, etc. Not more than half of those offered are accepted. The contract now being filled is for six hundred.

The present outbreak of the Secessionists in Missouri is a concerted plan to divert as many Federal troops as possible from Virginia.

The State Convention, which meets on the 22d inst. is expected to appoint a Provisional Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to call an election on the 6th of August for State officers and a new Legislature.

PROM BENTUCKY.

The Ambiguous Position of the State, From Our Own Correspondent. Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1861.

I am not without misgivings as to the posibility of my going as far South as did Dr. Russeil. It is very certain that I can guarantee as good behavior as that gentleman of Crimean renown-indeed, better; for I shall not any my worst things just in time for them to reach "the hospitable planters" after I have retired. But it would not do for a correspondent of THE TRIB-UNE to call on Gen. Bragy, though he should hold back more carefully than the Russell all information bearing on military movements-no troublesome self-restraint, by the way; for Dr. R. simply told us Bragg was badly fixed but declared that confidence forbade his drawing a complete map of the deficite fixtures. I shall no proceed further than Memphis, and may perhaps call a council of correspondence at Cairo. If I can only get on the good side of Pillow, then you may expect letters from Helena, Ark. During the five days of my stay in Louisville, I have

real feeling of the so called Union men in and about the city; and I must confess that my impressions are such as encourage the hope that they will not permit the sweeping tide of Southern folly to cross their line formally. I say "formally," because revolutions, when developed in actual warfare, must have their when developed in actual values faint surroundings, as great lights have their baivos.

The fringes of Secession turbulance, as you know, have
dangers of the brave soldiers from fees they are doomed. already stung the face of Kentucky, from the flauntings of Tennessee; but perhaps we should forgive her patience, when we remember that the latter State has taken foul hold, by locating two of her camps immediately on the line, to coerce, as much as possible, her own dear sister while crying out "No coercion! Camp Trongdale is near a little village called Mitch ellaville, about the location of which, I am told, there was doubt but a year or two since-some holding it to be in Tennessee, others in Kentucky. There is station of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near by. So this camp answers to commend the railroad near it, in which Kentucky owns more stock than Tennessee; and, to show that it does command it, Buchanan's old postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., Sam. Anderson, bas seized and retains a large portion of the rolling sock, in Teliance of the Railron company, as your renders are aware. The other camp s pear a station called "State Line," at which a little half-constructed road, with grades like a turnpike, taps the Louisville and Memphis road, and by that means avails itself of Louisville enterprise to get out to some where-it would otherwise have ended at no where, for it set out to reach a point called Henderson, on the Ohio river, but broke down among the hills of Robertson county, Tenn. Notwith standing this little abortion of a roso gots its vitality from Kentucky enterprise, and is thereby enabled to get from one town on the Cumberland river, within Tennessee's borders, to another town on the same little stream and within the same State, the sisterly morpation of Nashville has another encampment, called Camp Cheatham, right at the innction, as much as to say, "Now, Madam Kentuck, you have allowed us to bake at your oven; but if you out anything in your pies, when you go to bake them, which doesn't smell good, we will put out the fire. Tennessee is trying to bully the border of Keptucky, n every conceivable manuer.

But I will venture to suggest, after a careful rec noisance of the entire ground, that loy alcitizens of the United States should not be 100 impatient with Kentucky in her present ambiguous position. There are two points from which a view of this position may be taken the point of abstract right, and the point of policy. Looking from the former, we grow impatient that Kentucky has not placed herself squarely beside the other law-abiding States, and responded osteoarbly to the President's call for troops. Making our observa-tions from the latter, we see that Kentucky's present attitude not only keeps actual warfare out of her own borders, but shields unprotected portions of Chio, Indiana, and Illinois from piracy-and piracy is the main feature of this rebellion; it was initiated because its leaders' patent for national stealing had expired on the

It is a question, then, worthy the serious considers ee who feel outraged at her "neutrality," whether Kentucky could more effectually subserve the ultimate restoration of law and order by answering like

New-York to the Executive call, or by remaining as she is. Of course I don't lose sight of the fact that Gov. Magoffin doubtless had the same rebellious intention whose he replied to the President, as was entertained by Harris of Tennessee. But Magoffin is no representative of the people of Kentucky. And I don't forget the emuggling through of provisions and arms. But this is not done by "the people" of Kentucky. Then it must be kept in mind that even were the State loyal in form, furnishing regularly her queta of troops, there would be smuggling done by traiters. It is only the plain devile of treason who do the smuggling under the present ar-rangement; and they are only a little bolder than they would be under a different state of things. The Collector of this port, Mr. Cotton, sustained by Mr. Gallagher, the Collector of the port of New-Orleans, is pursuing a resolute, but mild course, which is abating wonderfully the exodus of merchandise by way of Tennessee, and I am hopeful that the amount passed to the rebels, by all soris of dodges, will soon be absolutely contemptible. Nothing is allowed to go by the railroad, and wagons are prevented from making shipments, to a considerable extent. No less than three car-loads of bucging and rope sent to the railroad depot here, to go through by Nash ille, had to be taken back by those who made the a tempt. This mild course was thought best, as scizure for the first attempt would have been made the key-note for a terriffic has and cry by The Courier and other Secretion organs. I have reason to believe they will not always be suffered to dray their goods back.

Quite a quantity of leather has arrived in this vicinity, seeking its way to the South, but it can't get by Louisville. Some of it pleads very hard, and says, "I am not military leather, but fine French leather, for ladies' shoes." But the Collector has gamption enough to know that if French leather cannot be had to make shoes for ladies and fine gentlemen, other leather, which would answer military purposes, will be required for their wearing. It is thought that Mr. Etheridge's joke about alignors in Florida will be spoiled, as the entire race will be destroyed for their hides, and the whole army of the C. S. A. will be shod with aligator leather. The longer Brown delays an attack upon Pensacola, the more aligator hides Bragg The best evidence of loyalty I find in the Union men

of Louisville and other parts of Kentucky is their involuntary manifestations of joy at the successes of the Nationals in Missouri.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE PAMILIES OF OUR SOLDIERS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: When the news of the fall of Fort Suntar roused up all the North of the Union, and the danger threatening the seat of our central Government frightened the friends of liberty, hundreds and thousands of trave men flew to arms; and those whose circumstances did not allow them to go to war, but had the means to bring some sacrifice on the altar of their coun-try, promised to take care of the families of the departed

The courage and the resolution of the army were confried and strengthened by these promises. But, I am sorry to say, they were not kept in their full extent. The zeal of the men of the sword remained steadfast. Will the wealthy classes do their duty? Will they keep

their word? Or will they be more parsimonious with their treasure than the warriors with their blood? The day of decision draws nearer and nearer. We will fight. Will our compatrots at home forget at

once us, their duty, and their bonor? These questions form the topic of many conversations In the camp of the First German Brigade. The depressing news which our comrades of war get from home cannot but raise many anxieties. I owe it to my men, and to myself, to remember to the committees and societies of assistance, formed in the moment of enthusiasm, the obligations they took upon themselves in the most solemn way.

Commander First German Brissde of the United States
CAMP BLENKER,
Former's titli, near Arington Hights.
Virginia, July 13, 1881.

AID THE SANITARY COMMISSION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: It needs no authority from headquarters to centure an opinion upon the letter of the Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Saustary Commission, which appeared in yesterday's paper, and the appeal of the Committee to whom it was addressed to the cinzens New-York. There are some affairs even in the organ ization and disposition of an armed force, which invoke the divine touch of Nature upon non-commissioned undisciplined, ignorant men and women, and make them kin to the most brilliant officials. Even a commander-in-chief cannot put the hearts of the people have some license in the discussion of common human needs. Attempts to understand the deep principles of military science may be presumptuous on the part of simple, earnest, and determined folk-the meshes o Gen. Scott's huge net may entangle the plain minds of the loyal before they involve the bodies of the rebelto meet and engage before they are permitted to get sight of the enemies of their peace and honor. We may all consider their suffering and want, and do what n us lies to relieve and guard them, without the "Big

Authority " of the Lieutenant-General.

Dr. Bellows does that sort of service by his Report, which needs no slow recognition of Departments. The for their domestic bappiness, the maintenance of the dearest and sweetest ties of earth, depends upon its results. As President of the Sanitary Commission, adthorized by the Government, he made a tour of inspec-tion of the camps of the Western army. We heard of his pleasant interviews with the troops; but he did far more than make inspiring addresses; he very keenly regarded the relative positions and conditions of the erent divisions, their ways of life in camp, their ratio of disease, and the many causes which silently operate either to strengthen or debilitate for service. The full details are in possession of the authorities at Washington, but enough appears in this letter to injpress every thoughtful person with the urgent neces ty of at once endowing the Commission with the aume already set in upon our waiting battalia.

wenty thousand men he saw in the Western camps are fully equal to the best of our Eastern troops in clothing and equipments, and better than that, their equals in noral force, and directness and seriousness of purpose." And yet they are exposed, through the necessities of an unparalleled case, to disaster a so piciable and inglorious that the observer cries out impleringly for the means of their salvation. It needs no reference to the authorized tactics of the army to apprehend the position of one of those regiments to which the doctor particularly refers; the phaneet civilian can see how 250 men out of 1,000 might be taken wick, if they were placed in a wood, with a wretched puddle of black ditchwater as the only resource for drinking and cooking," and how cruel and wrong such exposure was while another regiment encamped not a quarter of a mile from this four next had " not a dozen sick men" in its ranke; and it is the first dictate of humanity as it to the first duty of official power to interpose every mer-ciful appliance of retence and professional skill between ignorance and its hideous progeny.

Money is, of course, the first need of the Sanitary Commission. Their facilities for employing it well, and their opportunities for doing impertial good, are greater than those of any individual could be. They have the entire confidence and the hearty support of the Government. That Government is willing that the People should furnish them with all toey need, without other authority than the kind instincts of the To the People, therefore, the Commission n appeal. Every dollar honestly and judiciously and pended in sanitary measures will save at least one soldier's life. Let it not be supposed that our own Est